









## Post-Office Notifications.

*A mail will leave.*

For Yokohama.—Per French Mail Pa  
Yelga, at 2.15 P.M. to-day, the 14th instant.

For Singapore.—Per French Mail Pa  
Singa, at 11 A.M. to-morrow, the 15th instan  
India, Malacca, Singapore, and Calcutta.

Indian Mail Packet Steamship, to-morrow  
15th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—  
Indian Mail Packet Hindostan, to-morrow  
15th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochoo.—Per  
eo, on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 7.30 A.M.

**MAILS BY THE "ENGLISH PACKET"**

The English Contract Packet "AUST  
LIA" will be dispatched with the usual M  
for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 1

February, at noon.

**Letters.** Letters of any of the Money Office in the United Kingdom will be granted 5 p.m. on the 19th instant.

The Post-Office will be open until 6 p.m. the 19th instant.

Letters may be posted during the day in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received 10 a.m. on the 20th instant.

Letters for the Post-Office until 10 a.m. on the 20th instant, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 a.m. on the instant, will not be forwarded unless a Late Fee of 16 cents each as well as the postage is paid.

The Latest time for posting Letters at Office is 11 a.m., and for Newspapers, Book Patterns 10 a.m. on the 20th instant.

Letters for the "STANDARD" addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the *Paumotu* from 11.30 a.m. to the time of sailing, on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General

General Post-Office,  
Hongkong, 8th February, 1873.

**MAILS BY THE "FRENCH PACKET"**

The French Mail Packet, "*MEYRONE*," will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 27th inst. at noon, with the Mail to the United Kingdom, *Marseilles*, to France and other Continental States (in a cleared mail to France), to *Singapore*, *Galle*, *Australia* and *New Zealand*, *Aden*, *Seychelles*, *Bombay* and *Mauritius*, and *Alexandria*.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, until 11 A.M. on the 27th instants, after which no letters can be received.

Money Orders payable by the Money Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 26th instants.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 27th instants.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) has given notice to the General Post Office that the article of Jewellery received in the Colony is chargeable with Customs Duty. The undersigned considers it necessary to state that any letters, parcels, or postcards sent to the Colony through the Post are liable with their contents, to be forfeited.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 22 January, 1873.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st August next, Commission chargeable on Money Orders issued upon the United Kingdom at Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama will be as follows:—

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| On sums not exceeding £3.....            | 18 cun |
| Above £3 and not exceeding £6.....       | 36     |
| Above £6 and not exceeding £7. 5s.....   | 54     |
| Above £7 and not exceeding £10. 10s..... | 72     |

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster-General*

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified for general information that henceforward the Postage on Letters addressed to Russia, when marked to be forwarded via Southampton, will be reduced to 40 per half-Crown.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster-General*

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1872

It is hereby notified for general information that the Postage (which must be paid in

When forwarded via  
Brindisi..... 42 cents each half-o  
When forwarded via  
Marseilles..... 36 cents each half-o  
When forwarded via  
Southampton..... 28 cents each half-o  
F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General

General Post-Office.  
Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.

been completed under which correspondence from Hongkong may be forwarded to Nagasaki, via Shanghai, and to Hogo via Yokohama. The United Kingdom and the United States for Hongkong, and places beyond Hongkong may be forwarded from Nagasaki and Hogo by means of the United States' Packets to Shanghai and Yokohama. The rates of postage are four cents for each half-ounce, and two cents for each ounce, of books. Packets of Samples of Merchandise, in addition to the Rates specified in the Table of Rates of Postage at present in force.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

It is hereby notified that the rates of postage on letters, sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom, and to places beyond the United Kingdom, when forwarded by Free Packet, will be the same as those chargeable when forwarded by British-Packet with dispatch.

**F. W. MITCHELL**  
*Postmaster General*

**General Post Office,**  
**Hongkong, 29th April, 1872.**

Arrangements having been made with which Mails for London arriving at Suez & China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination via Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, which must be paid in advance, on correspondence addressed to United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz.—

For Letters..... 24 cents per half on

For Newspapers..... 3 .. each.  
For Books and { not exceeding 1 ounce &c  
Patterns.... " 2 " 8  
" " 4 " 12  
" every additional 1/4 " 12

F. W. MITCHELL,  
*Postmaster General.*

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

British Columbia having become a part  
for the Dominion of Canada all correspondence  
for that Province including that for V

|                                  | For each half ounce Letter. | For each paper or Price Current. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| When sent via Southampton.....   | 28                          | 6                                |
| When sent via Brindisi.....      | 34                          | 10                               |
| When sent per French Packet..... | 38                          | 8                                |

  

| For each 4 ounces of Books or Packages of Patterns. | Register. See |
|---|---------------|
|   |               |

|                              |      |    |
|------------------------------|------|----|
| When sent via Southampton,   | 12   | 18 |
| When sent via Brindisi,      | 18 - | 16 |
| When sent per French Packet, | 16   | 16 |

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1872.



## Extracts.

## BRAMBLEBERRIES.

("Bramble-Hill," in "Fraser's Magazine.")

Not much to find, nor much to see,  
But the air is fresh, and the path is free.  
On a lonely hill where the bramble grows  
In tangled clumps, a brooklet flows  
Round the hill's feet with whispering  
Leaf-tutted notes in the breeze of Spring.  
The golden-bellied, the blue-bellied, the red,  
Anon the nightingale's song is heard;  
And when grass grows green and small flowers peep,  
For and from the trillium sweep,  
Full of this silver blossom, which  
Are brided with a delicate stitch.  
The berries swell with Autumn's power,  
Some are red and green and some are brown,  
Some are black and white to bite,  
Some have a velvet, some a silken skin.  
Then frost-nipt leaves hang rusty and tattered,  
Washed and stained by the poor bramble-batterer.  
A thorny brake on the barren hill,  
Where the whistling blast blows chill.  
But under the cover and under the dark,  
Sleeping waits the verdant spark.  
I had neither garden nor park,  
Nor a Bramble-Hill, by brook and stone,  
Many a season, I would have been,  
Not much to find, nor much to see,  
But the air was fresh, and the path was free.

## CHRISTIANS.

"When we compare Christians of this day  
With those of the first ages of Christianity,  
Their meagre and blighted feelings and half-  
grown fruits are as the foliage, flowers, and  
fruits of England compared with those of  
Italy. They have all the same root, but  
those of Italy are rich and full and perfect  
in their beauty, those of England look as if  
withered by want of sun and rain, and perished  
by frost. We cannot shrink from being too  
perfect, and to be afraid of appropriating to  
ourselves the fulness of apostolic joy—else  
why do not the same truth, the same words,  
send us on our way rejoicing with gladness  
and singleness of heart.—From *Memories of a  
Quiet Life*, by Augustus J. C. Hare.

## HABITS.

We are continually forming bad habits,  
habits of using stimulants and intoxicants,  
of taking brandy and tobacco; of relying on  
tea and coffee; of depending upon cathartic  
medicines; of eating half-seasoned food, or  
eating too much or too often. It costs much  
sometimes to break off a bad habit; but how  
easy not to form them. And it is easier to  
form good habits than bad ones. The quan-  
tity of food is so much a matter of habit that  
two persons of equal weight, and mental  
and bodily activity, will consume widely  
different quantities of food—one eating four  
times as much as the other, the surplus being  
of no possible advantage, but the reverse.  
So habit makes five meals a day seem neces-  
sary to some persons; while others live  
equally well—perhaps, far better—on two  
meals a day. It is a matter of habit whether  
a man sleeps six hours or nine hours a day,  
and three hours a day is one eighth of life.  
It is therefore of great importance that we  
form simple, natural, and healthful habits,  
and in all ways order our lives to the highest  
use. There is no tyranny so odious as that  
of a bad habit, no blessing so great as that  
of having formed good ones.—From *Human  
Physiology*, by T. L. Nichols, M.D.

## SYMPATHY AND ANTIPATHY.

I want it to be understood that I consider  
that a certain number of persons are  
liberty to dislike me personally, without  
showing cause, and that they give no offence  
whatever in so doing. If I did not cheerfully  
consent in this sentiment towards myself  
on the part of others, I should not feel at  
liberty to indulge my own aversions.—I try  
to cultivate a Christian feeling for all  
my fellow-creatures, but inasmuch as I must  
also respect truth and honesty, I confess to  
myself a certain number of persons of whom  
dislike and aversion, some of which may  
possibly be shared by others. Some of these  
are purely instinctive, for others I can  
assign a reason. Our likes and dislikes play  
so important a part in the order of things  
that it is well to see what they are founded  
on. There are persons I meet occasionally  
who are too intelligent by half for my liking.  
They know my thought beforehand, and tell  
me what I was going to say. Of course they  
are masters of all my knowledge, and I feel  
dead besides; have read all the books I have  
read, and later editions; have had all the  
experiences I have been through, and more  
too. In my private opinion every mother's  
son of them will lie at my time rather than  
confess ignorance. I have a kind of dread,  
rather than hatred, of persons with a large  
excess of vitality; great features, great  
laughs, great story-telling, who come  
sweeping over their company with a huge  
tidal wave of animal spirits and boisterous  
merriment. I have pretty good spirits my-  
self and enjoy a little mild pleasure, but I  
am oppressed and extinguished by these  
great lusty, noisy creatures, and feel as if  
I were a mute at a funeral when they got into  
full blast. I cannot get along much better  
with those drooping, languid people, whose  
vitality falls away as much as that of others  
in excess. I have not life enough for two;  
I wish I had. It is not very  
civilizing to meet a fellow-creature whose  
expression and accents say, "You are the  
hair that breaks the camel's back, my  
endurance, you are the last drop that makes  
my cup of woe run over;" persons whose  
heads drop on one side like those of toothless  
infants, whose voices recall the tones in  
which our endearing choir used to wait  
out the verses of

"Life is the time to serve the Lord."  
There is another style which does not  
captivate me. I recognize an attempt at  
the grand manner now and then in persons  
who are well enough in their way, but of no  
particular importance, socially or otherwise.  
Some family tradition of wealth or distinction  
is apt to be at the bottom of it, and it  
survives all the advantages that used to set  
it off. I like family pride as well as my  
neighbours, and respect the high born fellow  
citizen whose progenitors for the last two genera-  
tions have been as much as I ought to be,  
and grandfathers; a person with a known  
grandfather is too distinguished to know very  
nearly to put on airs. The few Royal  
Princes I have happened to know were very  
easy people to get along with, and had not  
half the social knee-action I have often seen  
in the collapsed dowagers who lifted their  
heads as me in the country years. From  
Garrick to Keble, from Mrs. Barry to Mrs.  
Siddons, no actor or actress ever attained  
permanent elevation without a hard  
study. Foreign critics have asserted that  
a certain stiffness in the Anglo-Saxon charac-  
ter, a certain want of suppleness and pliancy,  
united to a natural lack of dramatic instinct,  
are the causes that prevent the English from  
equalling their continental neighbours in  
theatrical excellence. These reasons might  
have been brought forward by me, but I have  
great actors; but after our brief review of  
the past glories of our stage, we are not  
inclined to acknowledge their validity.—We  
are rather disposed to attribute the decadence  
of the histrionic art to temporary motives,  
such as the growing carelessness on the part  
of actors themselves, increased and fostered  
by the long runs of hundreds of nights,

## AN OLD BRIDGE OVER THE CHANNEL.

CHANNEL.

Few persons are aware that there are still  
to be seen on the chalk cliffs of the rival  
coasts of England and France the relics of a  
former land-passages from the one shore to the  
other. Yet both at Folkestone and at  
Wissant and at Beachy Head and at Dover  
there are to be seen at this day the traces of  
a huge wall built by the Romans, which, at  
an early period in the history of the two  
countries, the inhabitants crossed over with-  
out taking ship. The first suspicion of some  
former land passage from England to the  
continent—existing exactly at the points in the  
Straits of Dover where the tunnels of to-  
day are proposed to be made—seems to have  
been entertained as far back as 220 years  
since. Tradition had indeed, long before  
ascertained the supposition that there was a  
time in English history when

"The Gaul  
Saw Britain linked to his now severed land,"  
but it is in the pages of a writer named  
Verstegan (A.D. 1628) that the true date for  
the belief are first pointed out. Here are  
the conclusions at which this shrewd  
observer arrived after he had scanned the  
cliffs of Beachy Head, which face each  
other from the French and English coasts—  
"These cliffs, on either side the sea, lying just  
opposite the one into the other; both of one  
substance (that is of chalk and flint); the  
sides of both towards the sea, plainly appear-  
ing to be broken off from some more of  
the same stuff or matter that hath sometime  
by nature been fastened vnto; the length of  
the said cliffs along the sea side being of  
one side answering in length about the  
length of the other, like on the other side,  
and the distance between both not exceeding  
24 English miles are all great arguments to  
prove a continuation in time long past to  
have been between these two countries; whereby  
men did pass on drier land from the one  
vnto the other, as it were, over a bridge or  
isthmus of land, being altogether of chalk  
and flint, and containing in length about the  
number of miles before specified, and in  
breadth some six English miles or there-  
abouts, whereby our country was then no  
island, but Peninsular, being thus fixed unto  
the main continent of the world." Such  
were the remarkable and precious words  
penned by this writer in the year A.D. 1628.  
At a meeting of the most eminent English  
engineers of that last year, the project for a  
tunnel which should join the two countries  
by land, was spoken of as an effort to restore  
the connection which existed in pre-historic  
times between England and France—a  
manicure to the views of Verstegan.  
The gradual destruction of this old solid  
bridge of land or isthmus was brought about  
by a river which ran across it. The river  
gradually deepened its valley, until the sea  
gained access to it. The sea took up the  
process of widening the breach, and this  
process has gone on ever since, and is going  
on at this day. The date of the separation of  
England from the continent is comparatively  
recent. It belongs to the domain of pre-  
historic physical geography rather than that  
of geology. To-day we find the remains  
of the mammoth and rhinoceros in the valley  
gravel of our present rivers, but the origin  
of the Straits of Dover is considered to  
belong to a later period than that of the  
mammoth in Britain.—*Lecture Hour.*

## THE STAGE OF THE PRESENT.

(From the "Dublin University Magazine.")  
The object of the stage is to instruct as  
well as to amuse. People would not go to  
the theatre to hear a lesson as they would  
go to church. The pill must be gilded and  
the heart approached through the imagination.  
An illusion is therefore necessary, and  
the stage to attain it is elevated one step  
beyond truth. This one step, precisely  
measured in its altitude the difference of  
sympathy in the bosom of the actor and the  
spectator. Genius omits the performer in  
his sphere; science must uphold him there.  
A system only can enable him to tread  
midway between the heaven of fancy and the  
earth of fact. He, then, requires judgment  
to shape his conceptions into a conformity  
with the appearance of life, and yet preserve  
from a too master-of-fact resemblance  
which would destroy his elevation. He  
holds the spectator's illusion in his grasp,  
and, like glass, it is so delicate and brittle  
that it is sure to shatter if he less it fall.  
But the perfection of his skill is not merely  
to work the wires and conceal his hand, or,  
in other words, to make art appear nature;  
it is something more, it is to make the nature  
appear nature. It is to make the nature  
that appears, and his own bosom correspond  
with that of the spectators, by raising the  
latter up to the level of his own excitement,  
and to open to the general sympathy of a  
crowd the confined and peculiar feelings of  
the poet. Cultivated minds can only be  
interested in a play in so far as they can  
believe in the reality of the events re-  
presented before them. If they once suspect  
that the acting is merely feigned, the illusion  
disappears and the spell is broken. We  
appeal to the thoughtful among our readers  
as to whether the actors of the present day  
can satisfy this all-important condition.  
Where are the living performers who can  
carry with them an enthralled audience; or  
who can merge their own individuality into  
that of the characters they embody? We  
do not speak of tragedy for the art of the  
representative heroic personages is altogether  
lost, and, with the exception of a few  
honourable representatives of the past tradi-  
tions of the stage, who may be counted on  
the fingers of the hand, we may seek in vain  
for actors and actresses equal to personifying  
tolerably well Shakespeare's creations. Not  
only do we look hopelessly for the genius of  
a Garrick, the tenderness of a Barry, the  
force of a Kean, the varied excellence of a  
Wardlaw, the dignity of a Keble, the power of a George  
Frederick Cooke, the fire of an Edmund  
Kean, the brilliancy of a Henderson, the  
humour of a Matthews, the majesty of a  
Mrs. Fritchard, the grandeur of a Mrs.  
Siddons, the elegance of a Miss Farren, the  
sublimity of a Mrs. Yates, the expressiveness  
of a Charles Barry, the soft loveliness of a  
Miss Bulman, the comic roguishness of a  
Kitty Clive, the bewitching fascinations of a  
Peg Woffington, the freshness and sprightli-  
ness of a Mrs. Jordan—we even miss the  
most ordinary qualities required for success  
on the boards. We can hardly blame per-  
formers for not possessing certain natural  
gifts, though we may criticise for their  
venturing on a profession for which they are  
not qualified. We are, however, justly  
entitled to find fault with them for not  
studying more closely the higher branches  
of their art, for not searching out proper  
models, and for not devoting themselves  
assiduously to the mastery of the science of  
acting. Genius is not given to all; but  
ordinary intelligence, united to perseverance  
and industry, will accomplish much. From  
Garrick to Keble, from Mrs. Barry to Mrs.  
Siddons, no actor or actress ever attained  
permanent elevation without a hard  
study. Foreign critics have asserted that  
a certain stiffness in the Anglo-Saxon charac-  
ter, a certain want of suppleness and pliancy,  
united to a natural lack of dramatic instinct,  
are the causes that prevent the English from  
equalling their continental neighbours in  
theatrical excellence. These reasons might  
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the past glories of our stage, we are not  
inclined to acknowledge their validity.—We  
are rather disposed to attribute the decadence  
of the histrionic art to temporary motives,  
such as the growing carelessness on the part  
of actors themselves, increased and fostered  
by the long runs of hundreds of nights,

which must render the performer heartily  
sick of his part, and glad to get through it  
anyhow; the desire for making special  
points in the representation, playing the  
remainder in a slovenly, indifferent manner;  
instead of endeavouring, by a judicious  
use of taste and proper discrimination, to the  
part of the public, which makes them  
applaud half-lazily every loud speech, and  
laugh at every attempted witticism; and  
finally, the culpable kindness of critics, who,  
instead of pointing out their faults to begin-  
ners, usually bestow eulogies on all those  
who are at all promising, whilst they write  
still more unduly, and they write  
courage they appear blind and dumb. It is  
certainly painful for the lovers of dramatic  
art to find the leading gentlemen or lady  
actors, and actresses, in repose, and giving way  
to distressing rant or to shrill declamation,  
when deep emotion should be exhibited; the  
heavy father, an obese, insensible, childish  
individual; the walking gentleman literally  
a walking stick, when not a sincerely  
puppy; the low comedian in grotesque  
buffoon, at times verging into a state of  
delirium tremens; the comic footman an  
impudent rascal, whose outrageous conduct  
would not be endured for a moment in any  
decent drawing-room in the kingdom; the  
fine lady an affected, unnatural being, who  
speaks in drawing accents; the tapscout  
a commonplace rump or a silly school-boy;  
the chambermaid a musical-hall comic vocalist;  
Morocco, many of our actors and actresses  
are unable to look like real gentlemen and  
ladies in actual life; they cannot dress like  
them, speak like them, and walk like them,  
and the breaches of etiquette and polite  
usage of good society committed on the  
stages are astonishing.

## INSURANCES.

## LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a dis-  
count of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be  
allowed on insurances effected with this Company.  
DOUGLAS LARRAK & Co., Agents.  
47 1/2 Hongkong, 25th June, 1872.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions  
adopted at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders  
held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses  
Nos. 102, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of  
Association, (such changes to take effect  
from 1st January 1872), the Directors of the  
Company will, from that date, be distributed  
as follows, viz.:—  
Twenty-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether  
shareholders or not, in proportion to  
the net amount of premium contributed by  
each.  
One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve  
Fund.  
OLIPHANT & Co., Agents.  
47 1/2 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

## DUPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED 1859.  
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.  
THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies  
at current rates.  
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Agents.  
47 1/2 Hongkong, 7th June, 1872.

## K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICH. VERSICHERUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT "DONAU", VIENNA, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to accept Marine Risks at current  
rates.  
MELOHERS & Co., Agents.  
6th 21/2 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

## TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to accept risks against Fire, subject to a  
bonus of 20 per cent.  
SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.  
47 1/2 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

## THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to accept risks against Fire, subject to a  
bonus of 20 per cent.  
SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.  
47 1/2 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

## THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to accept risks against Fire, subject to a  
bonus of 20 per cent.  
SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.  
47 1/2 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

## THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to accept risks against Fire, subject to a  
bonus of 20 per cent.  
SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.  
47 1/2 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to accept risks against Fire, subject to a  
bonus of 20 per cent.  
SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.  
47 1/2 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

## THE IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM this date, until further notice, a dis-  
count of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be  
allowed on insurances effected with this Company.  
SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.  
47 1/2 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

## THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a dis-  
count of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be  
allowed on insurances effected with this Company.  
SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.  
47 1/2 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

## THE GILMAN &amp; CO. AGENTS.

FROM this date, until further notice, a dis-  
count of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be  
allowed on insurances effected with this Company.  
SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.  
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